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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is ecited to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Pittsburgh Secession Bill Buried in the Judiciary Committee.

Collier Township Attached to the Twenty-second Congressional District.

Bill No. 104 Passed Finally in the House.

VENTILATION BILL DEBATED AND AMENDED.

Speaker Patterson Makes an Exhibition of Himself and Insults the Senate.

Colonel Forney's Centennial Address in the Hall of the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14, 1876.
SENATE.

The supplement to the incorporation act of Pittsburgh was referred to the Judiciary General Committee, to report upon its constitutionality, which act is equivalent to killing the bill.

Bills Passed Finally—To repeal the act authorizing the collection of State and county taxes in Eldred township, Schuylkill county.

To authorize the courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases.

To correct errors in the transcribing of the act of Assembly entitled "An act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and venders of mineral water," &c.

To provide for the purchase of bound files of New York newspapers for the State Library.

To amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania." Amended so as to attach the new township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional district.

Speaker Patterson has managed to raise another row. This morning he refused to sign a Senate bill that had passed both Houses, on the ground that the name of the President of the Senate came first, and he insisted that the Speaker's name should have that honorable distinction. The bill was returned to the Senate with this information.

This led to a debate, in which leading Senators, Democrats and Republicans, reprobated the childishness and folly of the Speaker.

Mr. Dill, of Union, offered a resolution setting forth that the bill should be first signed by the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, but most of the Senators desired a more decisive measure to cure the Speaker of his insulting assumptions. A mandamus was advocated, and the Speaker fearfully scored by Democrats and Republicans for presuming to block all legislation on a petty point of etiquette.

The Senate adjourned pending the discussion.

HOUSE.

Messrs. Zern, Thornton and Irwin presented a petition asking for an enlargement of the jurisdiction of aldermen.

House bill No. 104 (prescribing the manner in which Councils of cities may pass ordinances authorizing the grading or paving of streets, and construction of bridges and sewers) came up on third reading.

Mr. Hays had read the following dispatch from the Pittsburgh City Clerk:

HON. JOS. HAYS: Councils have approved and recommended the passage of House bill No. 104, prescribing the manner in which Councils may pass ordinances for street improvements.

Respectfully,
E. S. MORROW, City Clerk.

The bill then passed third reading.

The consideration of House bill No. 66 (bituminous coal mine ventilation bill), was then taken up.

Mr. Talley offered an amendment to make the Secretary of Internal Affairs, in conjunction with the Governor, the appointing power in the bill for mine inspectors, etc.

Mr. Huhn attempted to put in the name of the Attorney General. Not agreed to.

Mr. Huhn further attempted to insert the name of the State Treasurer.

Upon the above amendments a running debate of a partisan character ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Huhn, Christy, Long and Morgan, all of Lawrence, in favor of it, and against it by Messrs. Talley and Patterson, Speaker.

Mr. Wolfe moved a further amendment that the name of the Speaker of the House be inserted in the bill, instead of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, and insisted upon his amendment in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Plummer replied in a forcible speech, when a motion was made by Speaker Patterson (Mr. Faunce in the chair) that the House go into Committee of the Whole to insert the amendments regarding the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Republicans refused to vote, but were forced to do so by a call of the House. The amendment was inserted and the bill then passed third reading. This vote was subsequently reconsidered and the bill came up again in the afternoon.

The Ventilation bill occupied the entire morning and afternoon. A large number of amendments were adopted, as offered, mainly by Allegheny members. The salary of inspectors was reduced to $2,000, on motion of Mr. Long; also, by the same person, old drift mines are excepted from the provisions of the bill, unless the inspectors think it necessary, and also mines employing less than ten miners. On motion of Mr. Christy, the provision for a clerk was stricken out, and also other important changes made. Three engineers, with three miners, constitute the Board of Examiners, instead of three miners and two engineers, and five out of the six must recommend for appointment. The section requiring practical miners to be appointed, was amended to read "persons of experience in mining." After debating and amending through three entire days, the bill goes to the printer for final passage through the House.

Bills Passed Finally—To repeal a supplement to acts "incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, and enlarging its boundaries" as to the boroughs of Mount Washington and Union.

To prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers and boarding house keepers.

Repealing an act relating to the fees of the District Attorney of Northampton county.

On motion of Mr. Zern the use of the hall of the House was granted to Dr. James H. McLellan next Tuesday night for a lecture on the Treatment of Insane.

Mr. Talley submitted a resolution providing for a joint legislative rule giving the Speaker of the House precedence in signing engrossed bills. The immediate cause of the resolution was the question which has been raised between the two Houses as to which of the Speakers should first append his signature to bills which have passed both Houses. Although custom has uniformly conceded this precedence to the Speaker of the House, there is, it seems, no fixed rule on the subject, and this Mr. Talley proposed to establish by his resolution.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution—yeas 76, nays 70, less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative.

Colonel John W. Forney addressed the members of the Legislature in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening, on "Our Centennial Affairs, or the Exposition Judged from an European Standpoint." Speeches were also made by Colonel A. K. McClure, Hon. Morton McMichael and Colonel Sandford, the English Commissioner to the Centennial. Lieutenant Governor Latta presided, while Governor Hartranft and many other distinguished persons were present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Generally cloudy warmer weather and rain, with easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

The steamer Weser, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon yesterday. Four hundred and fifteen bills have been passed and two vetoed.

The Republican members of the Ohio General Assembly, in caucus last night, adopted a resolution to adjourn April 8, until December 5, 1876.

Yesterday morning a snowslide occurred at Ophir, Utah, carrying away the boarding house of the Poorman mine, burying with it Wm. Higgins, Jos. Higgins and Thos. Lynch. There are no hopes of recovering the bodies at present. A snow storm is raging and it is probable that much loss of life and property will follow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheney Elected Governor by Over Fifteen Hundred Majority.

The Legislature Largely Republican.

Six Out of Ten Counties on the Right Side.

Mr. Clymer's Committee Will Please Proceed--Let no Guilty Man Escape!

BOSTON, March 14.—A special dispatch from Concord, N. H., says: The election opened with one of the brightest of March days. The fears of bad travel have disappeared, as the mud and water froze solidly last night. A large vote is now predicted. No result can be reached till after midnight. Reports from various towns at noon indicate Republican gains.

Littleton is Democratic on the State and county ticket.

In Harrisville the Republicans elected their Representative by one majority. In every town, it is said, evidences of fraud on both sides are apparent, and challenging at the polls is brisk.

In Portsmouth some excitement was caused by the Democrats challenging F. H. Kent, United States detective. He finally gained his point.

Dover shows Republican gains up to noon. South Hampton elected Democratic Representatives by two majority.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Little or no excitement prevails at the various voting places. The vote up to noon has been unusually large, and the Republicans have made an increase over last year. They will doubtless gain between 100 and 200 over last year's vote. In the central wards, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, a count was made at noon, which gave on the State ticket 780 for Cheney, the Republican candidate for Governor, and 380 for Marcy, the Democratic candidate. George E. Todd, the Republican candidate for State Senator in District No. 4 is running considerably ahead of his ticket in this city.

Dispatches giving the votes for Moderators in various towns are being received at the rooms of the State Committees of each party, and so far they have been generally favorable to the Republicans. Among the towns which were Democratic last year and which elected Republican Moderators this morning, are Newport, Pittsfield, Colebrook, Northfield, Orange, Newton, Surrey and Harrisville. The Democrats have received favorable reports from Bedford, Hillsborough and Antrim. In Laconia a hard contest was anticipated, also in Farrington, and both parties are anxiously awaiting news from them. The Moderator votes are not by any means absolute tests or indications of results, but still they show the tendencies of the popular vote. Both parties claim to be confident.

BOSTON, March 14.—A Manchester dispatch, dated 1 P. M., says that at that hour Cheney has the only Democratic mail, is reported to have forty Democratic majority. The best informed Republicans concede four wards and the city government to the Democrats, but claim the election of Ira Cross as Mayor.

BOSTON, March 14.—Returns from seventy-four towns of New Hampshire show Republican gains.

CONCORD, March 14.—Returns from sixty-nine towns and wards give Cheney 11,931, Marcy 10,572, Kendall and scattering 92. In 1875 the same towns gave the Republicans 11,462, Democrats 10,691, Prohibition, &c., 175. Republican net gain this year, 671. Estimated returns from nine hundred and three towns show that the Republicans are still gaining.

BOSTON, March 14.—A Concord special to the *Post* (Dem.) concedes a Republican victory in New Hampshire. The majority in both branches of the Legislature and the election of Cheney by the people by a small majority; but, as was the case last year, later returns may materially affect the results. One hundred and sixty-six towns and wards give Cheney 27,591, Marcy (Democrat) 25,224, Kendall and scattering 254. The same towns last year gave the Republicans 26,583, Democrats 25,963, and scattering 477. Republican net gain 215.

CONCORD, March 14.—The Republicans are confident that they have made a clean sweep, and are very jubilant. There is no doubt that they have elected a majority of Senators, and they claim a majority in the House of fifteen. The Democrats do not concede that the House is Republican. E. H. Rollins, of the Republican State Committee, considers that the Republicans have elected nine of twelve Senators, and that they will have a majority of twenty in the House. He thinks Cheney's majority will be at least 1,200.

CONCORD, March 14.—A summary of all returns received up to one o'clock, is as follows: One hundred and twenty-eight towns and wards give Cheney 31,763; Marcy 28,936, Kendall and scattering 310. The same towns last year gave the Republicans 30,393, Democrats 29,310, Prohibition and scattering 591. Republican net gain of 2,552. A footing up of Representatives at the same hour, is as follows: One hundred and ninety-seven towns and wards elect 148 Republicans and 129 Democrats. Last year the same towns elected 149 Republicans and 122 Democrats, which leaves a Republican net gain of 8. The Republican majority in the House last year was 12. There is no doubt that Cheney is elected Governor by the people, and the Republicans claim that his majority will be as high as 1,500 or 2,000. They also claim the House by from fifteen to twenty-five majority, but exact figures can only be determined by latter returns. The Democrats think the House very close and in doubt.

CONCORD, March 14.—The Republicans claim eight out of twelve Senators. The Democrats claim a majority in the Council. The Republicans probably carried six out of ten counties. Last year the same counties were 7 Republican and five Democrats. With the exception of the House, the status of which can only be determined by further returns, and the Council, which is doubtful, the Republicans have made a clean sweep.

OHIO.

Treasurer of Ottawa County Arrested for Embezzlement.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Under a strong suspicion that John H. Magee, Treasurer of Ottawa county, had been guilty of extensive speculating with county funds, J. Wright, Port Clinton, was appointed examiner by the State Auditor, and ordered to examine into the condition of the Treasury. On the 16th ult., Wright attempted to take possession of the Treasury under a warrant, but was resisted and forcibly ejected. The examiner then made a preliminary examination and was similarly allowed to see the books, when it was ascertained that a defalcation of over $2,000 existed. He applied to the Probate Court for a warrant for the arrest of Magee, which was refused, and then he was arraigned before a justice of the peace at Genoa on a warrant for resisting the examiner and for embezzlement. An examination took place yesterday, and Magee was bound over to the Common Pleas Court in $5,000 on each charge. It is asserted that the investigation will probably show a very rotten state of affairs in the Ottawa county treasury.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Railroad Stockholders.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held this morning, Mayor Stokely in the chair. The reading of the President's report was dispensed with, as the report had been published and all had read it. Resolutions were passed thanking the officials of the road for the economical manner in which the business had been conducted during the year, and the meeting adjourned, after a meeting of only nine minutes duration. The election of directors takes place ten days from this date.

Cincinnati Votes $6,000,000 More to the Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—An election was held to-day to decide whether the city of Cincinnati would issue $6,000,000 of bonds, in addition to $10,000,000 already issued, to construct the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Considerable feeling has been manifested during the canvass, and it was expected that a rather large vote would be polled. Returns from forty-nine out of fifty-one precincts give a majority in favor of the measure of 11,126. The remaining two precincts will give a majority in favor of the measure of 11,126. The remaining two precincts will give a majority in favor of the measure of 11,126. The remaining two precincts will

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

CLYMER isn't strutting and crowing so freely as he was. He seems to have skulked down from his dunghill and to have hidden under the barn.

THE United States Senate and House of Representatives have passed the conference report in favor of the Government paying the interest on the 3 65 bonds of the District of Columbia. The President will sign it to-day.

WHY was the examination of PENDLETON postponed by CLYMER'S committee? Was it on the ground that the exigencies of the Democratic party, particularly with reference to the New Hampshire election, demanded it?

THE Soldier's Equalization Bounty bill, which is specially assigned for consideration on the 26th instant, is identical with the bill which was passed by both branches concurrently last session, but too late to obtain the signature of the President.

THERE is Cabinet corruption in Greece, also. The two members of the Greek Cabinet who have been accused of simony —NIKOPULOS and BALASSOPULOS—are now on trial in an Athens court, and the Archbishops who are suspected of bribing the Ministers are also to be arraigned.

THE Virginia Democratic State Committee meets to-day for the purpose of reorganising the party and appointing delegates to the St. Louis Convention. There is a fierce demand in numerous quarters for the entire recast of the committee, on the ground that some of its members have been openly bought and sold in the interest of various candidates and factions.

PROSPECTS in the anthracite coal regions are beginning to brighten. The Lehigh Coal Exchange has decided upon next Monday as the day for resumption; the Schuylkill Coal Exchange has fixed upon the same day, and other leading corporations will for the most part follow suit. This will reduce the period of dullness at least one-half in time, and more than that in point of suffering. Coal consumers, also, are directly interested in this action.

THE English correspondent of the New York *Iron Age* says:

"Iron rails are quoted both in Cleveland and South Wales at £6 5s to £6 10s per ton, whereas, to my own knowledge, the Great Eastern Railway last week divided an order for 4,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails between a Sheffield and a Lancashire house at £8 per ton."

This, as the *Bulletin* justly observes, indicates that the prices of steel and iron rails are approximating each other the world over.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,408,848; produce exports, $5,226,840. The total imports of merchandise since January 1st, this year, were $65,080,794, against $74,043,760 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $80,591,748 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the year were $47,317,959, against $44,603,336 last year, and $52,750,510 in 1874, and the total exports of specie this year were $9,626,494, against $14,220,072 in 1875, and $6,106,998 the year before.

WHO is the poet that will write the sweet Idyl of "Home," just now? In the battle of life a man can almost always bear any and every stroke of adversity, if, in the large, true sense of the word, he can touch a home after his wrestle with the world, just as ANTÆUS overcome gained new strength whilst struggling with HERCULES, whenever his feet touched the ground. What wonderful modern significances there are to be found in those old Greek myths—by those who choose to seek for them.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* suggests that, in view of the general and sweeping denials with which the testimony of LYON, the "Emma mine" witness, has been met, it might be well to investigate the influences used to bring him before a Congressional committee. It is a shrewd suggestion. Present appearances indicate him to be one of the most terrific liars that ever drew breath. It would be interesting to know who set such a loud-mouthed malignant scandal-hound on the track.

THE New England Ministerial Temperance Conference, which meets in Boston to-day, promises to be more important than any temperance convention ever held there. Clergymen will be present from all parts of New England, to the number of four or five hundred. Fourteen different topics have been selected for consideration, and short papers upon each will be read, after which they will be discussed by the conference. It is understood that non-political methods of advancing temperance reform are steadily growing in favor throughout those States.

THE romantic story of Mrs. BELKNAP'S devotion to the cause of the Union, and attentions to wounded soldiers, is pronounced a sheer fabrication. She was, it is affirmed, a bitter rebel, and the statement some time ago printed in the Chicago *Tribune* of her forming the acquaintance of BELKNAP by applying to him in behalf of her two brothers when prisoners in our hands, and under his charge as a Union officer, is asserted to be correct. This has nothing whatever to do with the fallen Secretary's guilt; nevertheless the truth of history must be preserved.

AN ALABAMA correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* charges that TILDEN'S friends are making a systematic and determined effort to forestall the action of the St. Louis Convention, and force him upon the Democratic party as its candidate for President, upon the ground that success is not possible without the expenditure of money on a large scale, and that he is the only possible candidate who can command the indispensable sinews of war. This is simply a proposition on the one hand to buy the nomination, and on the other to sell it to the highest bidder. Such is the spirit of "reform" Democracy.

THE Baltimore Board of Trade has just adopted a memorial against the bill pending in the State Legislature taxing sample traders, saying it is an attempt to do what the United States Supreme Court has recently declared unconstitutional, namely, discrimination against non-residents. This is the correct view. Indeed, following the same United States Supreme Court decision, a West Virginia judge has within a few days decided that the act imposing a license tax on hawkers and peddlers is unconstitutional, in so far as it discriminates against articles manufactured in another State and brought to that State for sale by the manufacturer.

IT is by no means certain that the unexpectedly large Republican majority obtained by the Republicans at the late elections in France may not yet prove to be the source of considerable danger to the Republic itself, so many diverse elements, influences and opinions does this preponderance embrace. It is evident, from the tone of the current telegraphic news from France, that even those who most eagerly congratulate themselves on the existence of this majority, feel that the public mind is evidently uneasy, and recognize that the promised haven of safety under the only "possible" government in France has by no means been yet reached.

SOME of the papers are still engaged in drawing examples from the former records of Great Britain to serve as parallels to the BELKNAP disgrace. It is an unprofitable business. The point is not what was the state of political morality in England, in olden days, or even what it is to-day. There was a time when both England and America were given to burning witches. But if any civilized country should now commence burning people for witchcraft, and, while not excusing the practice, should nevertheless plead in extenuation the fact that we had once burned witches ourselves, we should unquestionably pity the weakness that could resort to such a ples almost as much as we should condemn the superstition that could tolerate such barbarous transactions. Every tub must stand on its own bottom.

THE latest "economic" proposition of our cheeseparing and candle-ends statesmen in the lower branch of Congress, is the reduction of the salaries of the Congressional Librarian and his assistants ten per cent., whereby $5,920 will be saved, although this force of seventeen look after a collection of 300,000 books, catalogue the additions of 15,000 per annum, make the purchases, keep the accounts, carry on the index, and furnish information to four hundred Congressmen more or less. The Boston Public Library, with 270,000 volumes, employs seventy assistants, and the British Museum, with 900,000, employs eighty-six; but our Solons begrudge their Librarian, with his 300,000 volumes, and his force of sixteen. Evidently the Democratic majority in the House are not members of the Republic of letters.

THE trial of the Chicago whisky ring is set for to-day. It appears, from the press of that city, that the indicted persons are greatly pleased over the death of General WEBSTER, United States Revenue Collector, who had so vigorously pushed the cases against them, and whose testimony, it is generally admitted, would have been of the utmost importance. Notwithstanding this untoward event, however, it is believed there is ample evidence on which to convict them. The Government has long been ready with its cases, and the recent flight of a deputy collector to escape arrest, furnishes another link in the case that makes it all the stronger. The first batch of indicted distillers who, it was long thought, would be the chief sufferers, will now fare the best; for, having the first opportunity to make terms by confession and the furnishing of complete evidence, they availed themselves of it under the advice of shrewd counsel, who saw the strength of the Government cases. They were also only distillers, whom the Government has treated with greater leniency than those who betrayed official trusts, and the politicians who simply availed themselves of their "influence" to levy a black-mail hitherto unparalleled in political affairs. Lately there has been a perfect rush of offers to furnish evidence. It would seem that every man under indictment would like to communicate something to the Government of alleged interest and importance if he could thereby mitigate the case against himself. There is, however, the most perfect confidence on the part of those in charge of the Government cases that they have abundant testimony to convict all who are now under actual indictment: and inasmuch as the operations of the ring were precisely similar to those of the St. Louis ring, except that the contributions were very much larger and the amount of "crooked" whisky greater, it is probable that the progress of the trials will reveal still further criminality, and involve men who have thus far escaped. It has even come to be believed within a few days that "Boss" HESING, the great Democratic "reformer," seeing the case against him so clear, will plead guilty as a distiller and to certain counts in the conspiracy indictment, without any agreement on the part of the Government, in the hope that his confession and the saving of a trial will secure him some consideration in the sentence. "Let no guilty man escape."

THE homilies with which the columns of the "reform" press continue to teem concerning the evils of our political life, are becoming burdensome. If "the pool of politics" as it is termed, is foul, it is largely for the reason that so many of our "best" citizens stand so entirely aloof from politics. There is a large class of men who do not care for office for themselves, and do not relish the complications and effort necessary to make themselves felt in politics. They are gowned and slippered people, well to-do, who do not really enjoy the way in which things are managed, and yet who will lend their personal responsibility for it, and do not see, or do not care to see how they could affect the course of things without much inconvenience to themselves. Hence they stay at home, read the papers, keep track of the corruptions of the times, complain, grumble, and—do nothing. This is all wrong. Citizenship has its duties as well as its responsibilities, and no man can clear his conscience by sitting idly at home and cursing the corruptions of the hour, or denouncing the mismanagement that may have entailed disaster. If it is true that political corruption is imperilling our existence, so much the more reason why men should shake off their apathy and come to the rescue. Let the people demand the nomination of good men for all offices, and make the demand in such a way that it will be regarded, and the problem of the safety of Republican institutions is at once solved. And that is the whole question, in a nut shell.

WE SEE it stated that the name of Cardinal MCCLOSKEY is beginning to be somewhat talked of abroad, in connection with the Papal succession. It is not likely, however, that he will be the choice of the College of Cardinals, and it is doubtful, indeed, whether anybody except an Italian could now be elected Pope. There is no canon or ecclesiastical enactment on the subject; but there seems to be an unwritten law, like the ineligibility of a President of the United States to a third term. It is possible that the suppression of the temporal power of the Pontiff may alter this. A number of the cardinals believe the temporal power will soon be restored, but the great mass of mankind, without reference to creed, consider its loss final. This is one of the many vexed questions which must be soon settled, and probably will during the next Pontificate. Other Catholic countries have been long jealous of the monopoly of the hierarchy by Italy and the Italians. A very large majority of the cardinals have always been Italians, and are still, notwithstanding the foreign additions recently made to the college. The last foreign Pope was ADRIAN VI., a native of Holland.

AT THIS writing—an hour before going to press—the returns from New Hampshire are altogether too fragmentary and incomplete to enable us to judge of the results of the election in that State, yesterday. We do not think there is any doubt of Governor CHENEY'S re-election by the popular vote—MARCY, the Democratic candidate, having consented to be slaughtered for the Governorship, in accordance with a bargain that by a judicious "swapping" of votes for Representatives, his party should try to carry the Legislature. If this Bourbon scheme should unhappily succeed, he will undoubtedly be the next United States Senator from New Hampshire, unless the party should repudiate its solemn pledges. Should this misfortune befal the State and the country, the fanatical Prohibitionists will have themselves to thank for the shameful result.

PERSONAL.

A year ago a Norwegian, when drunk, froze his hands and feet so badly near Decorah, Iowa, that they had to be amputated. His wife last week got judgment for $5,500 against the druggist that sold him the liquor.

Nat McKay, a naval contractor, did, Friday evening in Washington, wring the nose of the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*. The *Graphic* says the assailant ought to have been deterred by the information in Proverbs xxx.—33, "The wringing of his nose brings forth blood."

Rather than administer the communion to one who does not believe in a personal devil, the Rev. Flavell Cook, of Christ Church, Clifton, England, has resigned his living, worth £500 a year. The litigation in this case has filled a large space in the English newspapers, the court of last resort deciding that Mr. Jenkins could not be denied the communion because of his belief on the point stated.

The eminent Swedish paleontologist, Professor Nils Peter Angelin, died at Stockholm on the 13th of February, in his seventy-first year. The untiring pursuit of paleontology, of which science he was the first and remained the greatest master in the North, wasted his resources year by year, and if he had not found elsewhere, notably in Denmark and Germany, the encouragement in Sweden denied him, he must have ceased his exertions.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* mentions a story which is in circulation as to the cause of the collapse of the Carlist war. It is said that the late Duke of Modena ordered in his will that the legacy which he left to Don Carlos' wife should not be paid before peace had been declared, resulting either in the victory or definite defeat of Don Carlos, who was to acquire this fortune either on the throne of Spain or in exile. Hence, since he had lost all hope of ascending the throne, Don Carlos thought it would be useless to prolong his resistance, and that it would be better to bring the war to a close, quit Spain, and take possession of the fortune left him under these conditions.

The other day there was a very ludicrous scene in the United States Senate. There are some new revolving and reclining chairs in the Senate, and it is nothing uncommon for a Senator to lean back and take his ease. Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, happened to be sitting on the outside row, when an exciting debate occurred on the whisky frauds. Whether he was asleep or not is yet undecided, for he sleeps when he likes in his chair. But he fell, and great was his fall. Think of two hundred and forty pounds of Kentucky manliness rolling around the floor of the Senate! Just as Senator Sherman commenced talking of Kentucky whisky in reply to Senator Gordon, over went the gallant Democratic Senator. After a roll and a struggle to regain his feet, he sat dignifiedly in his chair, looked serene, gazed blandly around the Senate Chamber and galleries, and then shook his big frame with a hearty, noiseless laugh.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Clymer is sick with Marsh fever.

Wisconsin sensibly refuses to tax church property.

Treasury girls are called Pretty Possibilities since the Christiancy episode.

The lumber business has pined, but it is now beginning to look quite spruce.

The Illinois Canal is open. It has been open nearly all winter. So has the mud.

Let's have a Department of Righteousness as a part of our Centennial Exhibition.

Those well-known leaders of "fashionable society," Pomp and Shoddy, are both taking physic.

A noteworthy sign of the times is the establishment of several Catholic scientific societies in Europe.

The New York *Bulletin* inquires: "What shall be done with our lateral canals?" Sell 'em for collateral.

Two more English noblemen have gone over to the Church of Rome within a week. From Pusey to Pius is only a step.

The new moral suasion temperance crusade in Massachusetts goes on like a house a-fire, and is rescuing thousands from ruin.

Georgia postpones her State fair till next year on account of the "hard times, the Presidential election and the Centennial."

There has been an anti-Catholic crusade in Putnam, Conn., and as a result some sixty members of the Catholic Church have seceded.

A posthumous five-act tragedy by Lord Bulwer has just been discovered. The scene is laid in Greece. It will run as slick as butter.

Central Pacific Railroad trains have been unusually blockaded in the snow this year. Much "fast freight" has been slowly destroyed.

The people of New Mexico polled a nearly unanimous vote lately against the establishment of common schools in that Territory.

Billet doux and silly ducks. Edwin Booth is troubled in his Southern trip by bundles of love-sick notes from sentimental females.

The doctors of the New York Health Association are unanimously agreed that a chief cause of diphtheria is defective drainage or sewerage.

J. D. Woolley, post-trader at Fort D. A. Russell, denounces the New York *Sun's* statement that he had paid for his appointment, as utterly false.

During the recent fearful whirlwind at Hazel Green, Wisconsin, a great flag stone, weighing a ton, rode on the top of the awful column for nearly a mile.

There is a reform movement among the Jews, the object of which is to adapt the ancient usages of the synagogue to the necessities of modern times.

Winslowism. The Boston *Post* has been offered for sale to those employed in conducting it, and in the mechanical and counting room departments.

Our total produce exports from Baltimore last month were $280,000; Boston, $1,248,982 Philadelphia, $1,025,930; New York, $5,241,000, and New Orleans, $43,073.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned yesterday. This week will also close the session of the Iowa Legislature. It is a case of "might have been" with ours.

Miss Hawk, of New York, wants the Legislature to change her name. This is leap year. Let her swoop down on some male chicken, and make him change it.

Was it really a blunder? In an article in last week's *Harper's* the great lawyer O'Conor is styled "the grand high priest in the temple of *thieves*," instead of *Themis*.

Tarsus, Asia Minor, rendered famous as the home of Paul the Apostle, was recently visited by a terrible conflagration, caused by rats gnawing matches in a closed store.

Out West the hens are now laying eggs worth ten cents per dozen, which is as cheap as they can afford to do it at this season of the year, and furnish the material.

Northwestern Iowa is overun with prairie fires. This is different from the three feet of snow with which March generally mantles that part of the vine yard.

The recent census gives these figures: New York, 1,060,000; Philadelphia, 800,000; Brooklyn, 507,000; St. Louis, 450,000; Chicago, 410,000; Boston, 340,000; San Francisco, 250,000.

A little kitten came out of the shadow the other day, and seeking the only sunny spot on the floor, immediately laid down there and began to purr. Go thou and do likewise.

A noble purpose. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State have determined to provide the means for supplying ice water free of cost on the Centennial grounds.

Among the mummies to be contributed by Egypt to our Centennial Exposition will be those of Pharaoh's daughter, the chief baker, who was hanged, and the chief butler, who was n't.

Since the 1st of July last up to Saturday, the Post-office Department has issued 104,964,500 postal cards, an increase over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year of over forty per cent.

Kentuckians refuse to swallow that frog-shower story. The scientific explanation is rejected as not meet, the flesh having had the flavor of mutton. Perhaps the constellation *Aries* has exploded.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "Sheep are better than a Government bond; you can tear off a coupon every six months half as big as the bond, and the bond is left as big as it was." That depends on the size of the dog crop.

Pope gives a picture not unlike Belknap in his sketch of Sir Balaam (in Parliament), and, as usual, the blame falls on the woman:

"My lady fails to play; so bad her chance He must repair it—takes a bribe from France. The house impeach him: Coningsby harangues, The court forsake him and Sir Balaam hangs."

Perfect Combustion—No. 4.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Before investigating further the inventions and improvements devised for improved combustion of our bituminous coal, let us look for a moment at the present mode of using anthracite coals, which are smokeless, and the defects in this system will best illustrate how, even if we succeeded in abolishing smoke, there might and would be great loss in an economical result. As great improvements have been made in the construction of anthracite coal stoves, for heating purposes, we will take the multitubular boilers as used in manufactories and on steamers where that coal is the fuel.

Take the steamers running on the North river or the "Sound," in New York; they have immense furnaces, and the coal is carried in a thick mass upon the grates. The natural draft of the chimneys will not supply anything near the requisite air for combustion. The ash pits are closed, almost sealed with dampers, and powerful fans force the air through the grate bars and the superincumbent fuel. As heretofore explained, the product of combustion on this defective plan is carbonic oxide, and almost constantly, at night, this gas may be seen burning in a pale blue flame from the tops of the chimneys. This flame has not traversed the length of the flues, as many suppose, but is carbonic oxide, which, after having imparted a portion of its heat to the boiler and wasted a portion in heating the chimneys, still retains enough to enable it to unite with another equivalent of oxygen upon reaching the atmosphere. This practically illustrates the impossibility of forcing air through incandescent fuel in sufficient quantity to obtain perfect combustion. The chilling effect of the air in bulk upon the gas should be considered; for, but for this, all our steamers would be light ships, illuminating the country for miles, and showing their course by their wastefulness, by night as well as by day. The reader will appreciate that if a part of the air forced through the fuel had properly been introduced at the surface, this loss would have been prevented; and in our present defective system the waste is almost universal, on land or water, with bituminous coal or anthracite, the presence of visible smoke or flame, or its absence, making little difference, further than to advise us that there is a great defect, which they are taking no means to prevent. The Reading Railroad Company make great efforts to secure a demand for the fuel which forms their staffin, and Mr. Mulholland (who was for many years, and perhaps is still), their master mechanic, has given the subject of improved combustion much study, and has endeavored to perfect a system for introducing air above the fuel as well as through the grate bars. He had, at last advices, made considerable progress, but such changes are more slow of adoption than of invention. The Chicago parties do not seem to have realized the importance of their invention in this direction; they only experimented with Western coals, which are similar to our bituminous coal; they have not published any comparative statement of the results, nor do they interest with their improvement. There is no smoke nuisance to abate, but the conditions for economizing in each case are nearly the same. There is as much room for improvement in the economical combustion of anthracite coal as of bituminous. Take one of the large North river steamers mentioned, the average consumption of coal daily is in the vicinity of thirty tons. A small percentage of saving in this would be a large sum each year.

D. H. W.

POLITICAL.

State.

H. J. Olmsted will represent Potter county in the Republican State Convention.

Forest county sends J. M. Kessler as Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

Warren J. Buckalew will represent the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district in the Democratic State Convention.

Charles Miller has been chosen Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention from Synder county.

John C. Backus is the Representative delegate from McKean county to the State Convention of the Democratic party at Lancaster.

The Pennsylvania House and the Washington House—In life, pure samples of blundering stupidity and imbecility; in death, may they not be divided.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Lehigh County Commissioners (Democrats) are charged with fraud, and the Democratic organ, the Allentown *Herald*, wants an investigation so that no man, if he be guilty, shall escape.

The Scranton *Republican* urges the appointment of Gen. Hoyt as one of the delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention, as a recognition of his services last fall as Chairman of the State Committee.

General Frank Reeder has been elected Senatorial delegate, and J. K. Dawes, Uriah H. Wenner and David Ackerman Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, from Northampton county. They are instructed to vote for Howard J. Reeder for delegate to the National Convention.

There is something new under the sun. Colonel Hendrick B. Wright has been brought out by some Luzerne Democrats as a candidate for Vice Presidency! We learn, also, that if a Western man is given the first place Colonel Wright will have a good chance. Draw aside the Curtin.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

General.

General John Coburn has consented to be the Republican candidate again for Congress in the Indianapolis district. He is an able and honorable man.

The complaint goes up from the Northern Democrats in Congress that "Southern men are running the Democratic party just as they did before the war." Sadly true.

It is more than hinted that the next Democratic platform will be constructed entirely of rotten Sills and posts, with a Marshy foundation.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is to be observed that the greater part of the rascals in the Republican party are those who came to it after it had gotten possession of the Federal Government.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Boston *Globe* does not believe that, in order to correct abuses, it is necessary for men to cast away long-cherished principles, and help into power a party whose record they detest, and whose professions they distrust. But, it says, the men who are earnest in their desire to secure reform, and not the office holders, should run the Republican party this year.

It is pretty clear now that the Democrats did not want Mr. Marsh, because had they wanted him they would have taken measures to keep him in the country. Somebody will have to give these Democratic statesmen the formula for cooking a hare. "First catch a hare." Then let it go. Then tell the cook to catch it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

This explanation comes from the New York *Tribune*: "The Democratic majority in Congress has succeeded in establishing a pretty general impression that an investigating bomb thrown carelessly into an administration ring would be liable to damage a Democrat or two as well as several Republicans. The jerky manner in which the exploring business is carried on is accounted for in this supposition."

Mrs. Mary Clemmer writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows: "There are honest men in Washington even now, men who never took a cent that did not belong to them, but they are few and far between. The Administration as such, from Grant through, is rotten as rotten can be. Its hideous lust for gain is enough to make us hide our face before the nations of the earth. But it is amusing to hear the Democrats cry out about 'the Republican party.' Bless you! these men are all Democrats, revolutionized this last day their original sin. Grant and Belknap are, and if Robeson is not, he ought to be."

STATE NEWS.

The police of Philadelphia will take a census of that city on April 3d.

Memorial Hall, of the Centennial building, will be lighted by electricity.

The first Sabbath school in America was organized in Pennsylvania in the year 1748.

The *Gazette and Bulletin* designates the Williamsport Councils as the "city circus."

It is finally settled that the Erie postoffice is to be removed to the Reed House block.

Harrisburg is infested with thieves, who are gradually being gathered in by the police.

John Pistorius, tried at Norristown for the murder of Isaac Jaquette, was found not guilty.

A boy hunter in Crawford county has his season trapped four foxes, and is now hard at work for the fifth.

Chester somnambulists promenade the streets clad in summer garb—"an abbreviated night dress and a pipe."

A Pottstown child, not a year old, while playing, suddenly fell over dead. Its face and body immediately turned purple.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: The wheat, untoward as the winter has been, looks very fine—seldom better at this season of the year.

The editor of the Orwigsburg *Times* has seen a miniature piano, made nearly all out of walnut shells, by Mr. Charles N. Bodey

E. H. Armstrong fell from the roof of his house at Indian Run, Mercer county, last week, fracturing his skull. He died within two hours.

Mrs. Sarah A. Euston, of Lebanon, who had risen from bed to attend to her ten-days-old infant, suddenly fell back dead. She leaves nine children.

In a drunken row at Wellsville, on the 7th inst., a young man named Serenas Howland was so badly beaten with clubs as to cause his death a few days after.

Johnstowners to the number of forty-two, turned out the other night to see a dramatic company. The company hadn't the fortitude to play for such an audience.

Yesterday we were shown a twenty-five cent note with the following inscription neatly written on its face: "With the departure of this comes starvation. Lebanon county, November 3, 1875. Dead man."—*Lebanon Times.*

There was received on Saturday at the mint in Philadelphia one of the largest lumps of gold amalgam ever registered in that building. It was from Colorado, was eleven and a half inches high and eighteen inches in circumference, and was worth about $18,500.

This from Reading: A family residing on Little Laurel street, between Tenth and Maple streets, is reported in a destitute condition. The husband has the consumption, and is sick, seven small children, five sick with scarlet fever and measles; nothing to eat, no coal, and things in a terrible condition, generally.

Benjamin Urian, aged eighty-one years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, William Neil, in Shoemakersville, Chester county, on the 8th inst. He was born in Darby township, Delaware county. Mr. Urian served in the war of 1812, under Captain Serrels, and was one of the men who constructed the banks of the Schuylkill river at the Hook.

There were 376 deaths in Philadelphia last week, being an increase of 14 over the week previous. Of the whole number, 214 were adults and 162 minors. Diseases of the throat and lungs carried off 142; apoplexy 8, cancer 7, convulsions 18, debility 9, heart disease 14, scarlet fever 17, typhoid 7, inflammation of brain 10, old age 18, paralysis 10, and small-pox 1.

Three citizens presented the Superintendent of the Pottstown Gas Company with a watch chain, because their gas bills were less than the corresponding quarter for last year." The chain is worth twenty-five cents a pound, and the presentation was evidently intended as a neat piece of sarcasm. Gas consumers are paying four dollars per thousand feet, and a great hue and cry is going up in consequence of these high rates.

A disastrous fire occurred on Friday at Rehrersburg, Berks county, which destroyed a coach factory, blacksmith shop, dwelling house, wagon shop, stable and other outbuildings, all belonging to Mr. Christ. A hotel building belonging to Mr. Christ also caught fire and was damaged somewhat, but was saved through the exertions of the citizens. The loss, on which there was no insurance, will amount to several thousand dollars.

A Death-Blow to Sitting Bull.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A newspaper is to be started in the heart of the Black Hillson April 1. It isn't much of a day for journalistic enterprise, but we think the *Tribune* will stick. Now Sitting Bull and Red Cloud can go and describe the situation, bury the tomshawk, take a pick and a pan, stake out a claim and go to work on the auriferous like little men. In a month from this time the poor but honest miners will have gone regulary into bizon their farm. There will be a paper and a real estate ranch, a faro bank and a meeting—all in full blast. We are not quite so sure about the meeting house, but the faro lay out and similar moral luxuries always go hand in hand with the march of civilization.

OHIO NEWS.

Piqua is organizing a Board of Trade.

Mr. Valentine Best, one of the oldest citizens of Zanesville, died on the 11th inst.

The postoffice at Franklin, Montgomery county, was robbed of $20 worth of stamps, on Friday night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rabe was found dead at her residence in Richmond, Jefferson county, on the 9th inst.

Bucyrus is well supplied with shade trees, and the citizens are taking measures to plant a still larger number.

Mr. O. J. DeWolfe retires from the Findlay *Jeffersonian*, and that paper will hereafter be under the management of Mr. E. G. DeWolfe.

A county council of the Montgomery County Patrons of Husbandry was held on Saturday, to arrange for holding the next State Grange at Dayton.

The *Register and Tribune* states that a car load of stone was shipped on Saturday as Youngstown's donation to the "Ohio Headquarters Building" at Philadelphia.

Hon. Thomas J. Gallagher, formerly a Representative in the General Assembly from Hamilton county, died at his residence in Cincinnati on Saturday morning, at the age of SIXTY.

Hon. R. M. Bishop, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, has sued the *Times* for libel in $50,000 for statements in that paper reflecting on his alleged transaction in connection with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

A man named Patrick McMahon, aged forty-five years, living at McArthur station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati road, was run over on Friday night, by a freight train going west, two miles east of Hamden, and killed.

Captain Lewis, one of the leading lawyers of Clermont county, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that sub-district, *vice* Judge Ashburn, appointed Supreme Court Commissioner Captain Lewis was a gallant soldier during the war, and is a sound Republican.

Judge Elliott, of the Dayton Court of Common Pleas, one day last week sentenced no less than eighteen convicts to the penitentiary, of whom nine were for burglary and grand larceny, five for grand larceny, two for robbery, one for burglary and one for receiving stolen goods. Their aggregate service is fixed at forty-six and a half years.

Information received from Londonderry, Ross county, announces the recent death of an abandoned woman by the name of Mrs. Vest, who resided in that vicinity. The woman died from an attempt to produce an abortion. At the knowledge of this her unmarried daughter, who was also enceinte, was thrown into convulsions from which she also died in a few moments.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of this disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not vaunted or recommended as all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its worst and most form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distress of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. In all these cases a trial will be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 209 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm

Entirely removed with parts, vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Send stamp and get to patients treated. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm can be had of your druggist; ask for DR. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. E. F. Kunkel, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

GEO. A. BERRY, PRESIDENT

D. E. McKinley, Sec'y. and Treasurer

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.

JAMES R. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

LEGAL.

Notice in Equity.

William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, No. 3, August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, heretofore duly appointed Receiver, &c., in the above entitled action, did, on the 24 day of March, 1876, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, at Meadville, in said county, his final account as such Receiver, and that on the 9th day of March, 1876, Wm. R. Scott, Esq., was, by the order and decree of said Court, duly appointed Master to examine and report upon said account, and distribute the funds in the hands of the undersigned as such Receiver.

And notice is also hereby further given, that on the 13th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will move the said Court for an order or decree directing him to deliver the property that came to his hands by virtue of his appointment aforesaid, to the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the purchaser thereof, that he distribute the funds now in his hands as such Receiver to the parties duly to be entitled thereto, and that he be discharged from the duties of the trust.

DAVID MCCARGO, Receiver.

M. CROSBY, Solicitor.

March 11, 1876.

Notice in Equity.

William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, No. 3, August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of March, 1876, the undersigned was duly appointed Master in the above entitled action, to examine the accounts of David McCargo, Receiver, &c., heretofore filed in said action and report the same to Court, and to make distribution of the funds now in the hands of said Receiver, and that I shall attend to the duties of my appointment at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in the city of Meadville, in said county, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they desire to do so.

WM. R. SCOTT, Master.

March 11, 1876.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN SPEAR & CO., Bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, SS: A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Spear & Co., of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A Meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., in said District, on the 29TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,

U. S. Marshal for said District.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

B. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors.

Ana Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

NOTICE.

McKEE & BROS

Have removed their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM to their Works,

FOOT OF EIGHTEENTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

REMOVAL.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 90 FOURTH AVENUE (English's Block), between Wood and Market streets.

WALTER MORRIS, Secretary. G. G. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and rich experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

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W8 P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Wash

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1876.

The loan market was in its usual condition of quiet and ease during the day, and nothing occurred to break the monotony of business except the report of the suspension of the National Bank of the State of New York. That event, while exercising an adverse influence on financial circles in New York, hardly created a ripple here beyond the interest which is naturally attracted by the failure of one of the leading banks of the metropolis. The condition of the Pittsburgh banks is now generally so strong, that there is not much likelihood of this event producing any effect whatever, except perhaps a temporary intensifying of the policy of caution on the part of lenders. The following dispatch gives the particulars of the suspension:

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *Evening Post* says the National Bank of the State of New York, closed its doors to-day by reason of its having been thrown out of the Clearing House. This action of the Clearing House Committee was taken after an investigation suggested by the Bank Examiner, Mr. Mudge. He found the affairs of the bank in a bad condition, there having been large over drafts made by speculators in merchandise. The Clearing House will have a full meeting at three o'clock to ratify or disapprove the action of the Clearing House committee. The capital of the bank is $2,000,000. By last Saturday's statement it had loans of $5,280,000; specie, $325,000; legal tenders, $1,095,000; circulation, $250,000, and deposits, $2,855,000. At the Clearing House it was admitted this morning $104,000 which was paid. The depositors of the bank will lose nothing, neither will the noteholders. The total loss will fall on the stockholders, and it is thought that the capital is impaired one-half. The examination of the affairs of the bank was begun by Mr. Meigs some days ago. He found that irregular loans had been made to produce dealers, and that a great many bad debts were the result. Among these debts are some thousands of duncan, Sherman & Co. to the amount of $70,000. There are other debts in sums varying from $10,000 to $50,000. When these facts were published the Bank Examiner reported to the Clearing House committee, and at a meeting this morning, it was decided that a receiver ought to be asked for and the bank closed. In accordance with this view Mr. Meigs at once telegraphed to the Comptroller of the Currency, John Jay Knox, for the appointment of a receiver. The result of the investigation of the bank's accounts tends to show that its failure will not affect any other banks, and it is thought that the failure will not be followed by other financial disasters. Mr. Patrick, Vice President, underwent a long examination before the Clearing House committee this morning. The news of the suspension created great excitement at the Stock Exchange. The *Post*, in its financial article, says: The effect of the closing of the Bank of the State of New York, at the Stock Exchange, was to create a wild excitement, during which there was a sharp decline in prices. This continued for only a short time when the facts became known, and prices recovered part of the decline. In the gold market the effect was to put the price up to 115, from which it has since fallen to 114⅝. The contemplated action of the Clearing House committee was so secretly kept that many bank officers, not connected with the committee, were as much surprised as was the street. Mr. Meigs, who brought to light the unsound business of this bank, is an officer above reproach and his whole time is devoted to examining the books of $100 000 000 of like fineness and alloy with the present coinage. Then let him substitute silver for and cancel the $20,000,000 of greenbacks held by the Treasurer for the redemption of bank circulation. Next, do the same with the $16,000,000 now in 5 per cent. Reserve. Then let him offer to redeem, at stated intervals, through the various depositories, a certain per centage of the deposits of bank reserves; this banks being compelled to hoard the silver until the Secretary gives notice that he has resumed payments of the fractional currency. And when he has thus established a sufficient fund of silver in the vaults of the banks, and cancelled therefor say $100,000,000 greenbacks, then let him pay off his fractional currency.

Otherwise, he may as well keep his fiat soup which, though not quite as fanciful as Richardson's resumption on $500,000, will be scarcely more miraculous.

Save us from the day of car-ticket currency, that will certainly follow the retirement of the fractional currency, without an adequate supply of silver in the banks to be drawn on at will.

Under such a course $150,000,000 in silver and $100,000,000 in gold would bring about and maintain specie payments before the day established, after which the Government could retire its notes without disturbance and at its leisure, allowing the banks to make up any deficiency in the currency supply that might develop itself.

The bank circulation is amply secured to satisfy all the requirements of business prudence, and with silver as a basis, specie payments could be easily sustained without the chronic convulsions that have formerly overtaken the banks to their efforts to pay gold.

Silver we possess in sufficient quantities to supply our necessities, and to make it a legal tender we give it a value here that it has not abroad, by tending to keep it at home, if not to bring it here. BANKER.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 14, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123½	....	....	123
5-20's, 1865	118½	....	....	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	....	....	119½
5-20's, 1867, registered	122	....	....	122
5-20's, 1867	122½	....	....	122½
5-20's, 1868	123½	....	....	123
10-40's	118½	....	....	118
10-40's, coupons	119	....	....	118½
Currency 6's	126½	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	118⅝	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Quicksilver	17⅜	....	17⅜	17⅜
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝
Panama	137	....	....	....
Adams Express	103½	....	103½	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	....	86½	....
American Express	63½	....	62	....
United States Exp'ss	73½	....	72	....
New York Central	118⅝	....	118⅝	....
Erie	19¾	....	19¾	19¾
Michigan Central	64⅞	65	65	65⅛
Michigan Southern	64⅜	65¾	65¾	65⅝
Illinois Central	104	....	104	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	96½	....	96½	....
Chicago & Northwest	44⅝	45¼	45	42⅝
Do. preferred	81	81	81	81½
Rock Island	....	109½	109½	110
St. Paul common	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43¼
Do. preferred	82½	82	82	81½
Wabash common	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	103½	....	....	103½
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅜	20½	19½	20
Union Pacific	62	....	61½	....
Harlem	144	....	143	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	18	18¼	18¼	18¼
Iron Mountain	24	....	24	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50¾
Reading	....	....	51⅝
United Co.'s of N.J.	....	145	....
Oil Creek	14½	14⅝	....
Lehigh Valley	63	63½	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	100	101	....
Central Transportation	48	....	....
Fampire do	52¾	....	....
P., C. & St. L. to b	....	....	85

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Money 3@4 per cent. 1-16 per diem; closed at 7 gold bid. While the excitement in regard to the failure of the Bank of the State of New York was at its height, the Importers' and Traders' Bank called in their loans to brokers. This caused a stringency in money and call loans advanced to 1-16 per diem and interest, but closed at 7 per cent gold bid. There was some hard talk about indiscriminate ill feelings basis in demanding their money without notice in such heavy sums, and reflection was cast upon Mr. Russell Sage, who is Vice President of the bank and an active Wall street speculator. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $683,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $110,000. Clearings $85,000,000. Sterling quiet at 486@489.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 114⅜ to 115 out afterwards declined to 114⅝, closing at the lowest point of the day.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were lower at the close in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds dull. State securities quiet. The stock market opened firm. The leading feature was an advance of 2 per cent. in Pacific Mail, stock rising to 25⅝. St. Paul common advanced to 45. I referred to 84½. Erie to 22⅝. Union Pacific to 63⅜ and Michigan Central to 66⅝. After the bank failure there was a general scare, as many brokers kept accounts in the suspended institution and immediately there was a pressure to sell, which caused a decline of from 1 to 3¼ per cent. in the entire list. St. Paul preferred declined to 78, common to 42½, Northwestern common to 42¾, preferred to 64, Rock Island to 109, Ohio and Mississippi to 19¾, Erie to 19, Union Pacific to 62¼, Michigan Central to 64½, Pacific Mail to 20 and Western Union to 65¾. Subsequently there was a strong recovery, St. Paul preferred rallying to 82⅜, common to 44, Northwestern common to 43¾, preferred to 64¼, Rock Island to 110¼, Erie to 20⅝, Union Pacific to 63¾, Pacific Mail to 20¾, Michigan Central to 65¾ and Western Union to 66. After second call there was a reaction of from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., and later a further decline, Erie fell off from 20¼ to 19⅝, Lake Shore from 65¾ to 65, St. Paul common from 43½ to 42⅝, Ohio and Mississippi from 20¼ to 19¾, Pacific Mail from 20¾ to 20, and Western Union from 66⅛ to 65¾. Union Pacific advanced to 64. The excitement attending the failure subsided during the afternoon and at the close a much better feeling prevailed, when there was a further recovery from the morning decline. The general list closed as follows: New York Goshen 114@115; prime Ohio country 113@115; per B.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 2@4c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@16c; quarters, 8@10c. Cherries—Ex. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@25c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The liberal and over-abundant supply continues to hold the market at depressed figures. We quote at 13¾@14c per dozen for strictly fresh from store.

POTATOES—There is only a moderate jobbing demand for the best grades of family flour and the business in poor lots is decidedly dull. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of the several millers: No. 1 winter extra $7 25@7 50 bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 50 cts off bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat, flour $7 00@7 25. Fancy do $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin 3x quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy do $7 00@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $8 00@8 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 10 pack ages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 ₱ bbl; kegs $4 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 12½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and no notable alteration in its condition is perceptible. Wheat is moderately steady with a fair demand for prime and choice grades. The current rates are as follows: Michigan white $1 49@1 52; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 34; amber $1 26@1 29; Northwestern red $1 28@1 48; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 00@1 20; Kentucky do 90c@1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 27@1 30. Corn was quiet and rather dull for car, and firm with a good demand for shelled. We quote mixed at 56@56c for yellow; 49@50c for high mixed; 46@48c for low-mixed; new ear 48 @50c for yellow; prime Kansas do 52@53c; mixed 49@50c. Oats were steady and unchanged. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 46@48c; white do at 52@53c. Western f white 42@44c. Barley is very stagnant at former quotations; Canada is held at $1 40@1 50 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania at 60 @1 10; common to prime 85@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

HAY—The market is still overstocked and the demand depressed and prices are nominal. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@15 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and easy. Dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese nominally 80@90c; live chickens by the coop 60@65c per pair.

POULTRY—The market is firm. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese nominally 80@90c; live chickens by the coop 60@65c per pair.

POTATOES—There is a large supply of potatoes with free arrivals for the season and prices continue very low. We quote from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance.

ONIONS—Shanghai white scarce at Richardson's resumption on $500,000, will be scarcely more miraculous.

Save us from the day of car-ticket currency, that will certainly follow the retirement of the fractional currency, without an adequate supply of silver in the banks to be drawn on at will.

Under such a course $150,000,000 in silver and $100,000,000 in gold would bring about and maintain specie payments before the day established, after which the Government could retire its notes without disturbance and at its leisure, allowing the banks to make up any deficiency in the currency supply that might develop itself.

The bank circulation is amply secured to satisfy all the requirements of business prudence, and with silver as a basis, specie payments could be easily sustained without the chronic convulsions that have formerly overtaken the banks to their efforts to pay gold.

Silver we possess in sufficient quantities to supply our necessities, and to make it a legal tender we give it a value here that it has not abroad, by tending to keep it at home, if not to bring it here. BANKER.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 14, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
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New 5 per cents	118⅝	....	....	....
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Quicksilver	17⅜	....	17⅜	17⅜
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝
Panama	137	....	....	....
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Wells-Fargo Express	86½	....	86½	....
American Express	63½	....	62	....
United States Exp'ss	73½	....	72	....
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Erie	19¾	....	19¾	19¾
Michigan Central	64⅞	65	65	65⅛
Michigan Southern	64⅜	65¾	65¾	65⅝
Illinois Central	104	....	104	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	96½	....	96½	....
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Union Pacific	62	....	61½	....
Harlem	144	....	143	....
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C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....

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Lehigh Valley	63	63½	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	100	101	....
Central Transportation	48	....	....
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P., C. & St. L. to b	....	....	85

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Money 3@4 per cent. 1-16 per diem; closed at 7 gold bid. While the excitement in regard to the failure of the Bank of the State of New York was at its height, the Importers' and Traders' Bank called in their loans to brokers. This caused a stringency in money and call loans advanced to 1-16 per diem and interest, but closed at 7 per cent gold bid. There was some hard talk about indiscriminate ill feelings basis in demanding their money without notice in

Produce and Breadstuffs.

APPLES—The market is rather quiet but firm, at unchanged quotations. Values are strong at $4 50@4 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—There was a quiet and rather sluggish trade from store. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; jobbing at $1 20@1 25.

BUTTER—Prime qualities were again rather scarce and under a good demand for those grades, there was a strong and active market. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 34@35c ₱ lb; prime to choice 30@32c; common to fair rules at 15@25c.

CHEESE—The market remains steady and tolerably active at former prices. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14¼@15c; prime Ohio factory 13@15c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 2@4c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@16c; quarters, 8@10c. Cherries—Ex. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@25c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The liberal and over-abundant supply continues to hold the market at depressed figures. We quote at 13¾@14c per dozen for strictly fresh from store.

FLOUR—There is only a moderate jobbing demand for the best grades of family flour and the business in poor lots is decidedly dull. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of the several millers: No. 1 winter extra $7 25@7 50 bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 50 cts off bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat, flour $7 00@7 25. Fancy do $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin 3x quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy do $7 00@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $8 00@8 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 10 pack ages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 ₱ bbl; kegs $4 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 12½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

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HAY—The market is still overstocked and the demand depressed and prices are nominal. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@15 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

POTATOES—There is a large supply of potatoes with free arrivals for the season and prices continue very low. We quote from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance.

ONIONS—Shanghai white scarce and wanted; Southern dull and plenty; Yellow Danvers 2½@2¾c ₱ lb; Red Wethersfield 2½@2¾c; Silverskin 3@3½c; Red Globe 2½@2¾c.

POULTRY—The market is firm. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese nominally 80@90c; live chickens by the coop 60@65c per pair.

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FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentines, new, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 25c. Prunes 12c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Ivica 26c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 12c. Sago 12c. Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$24 00	Per bbl.	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	22 00		Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00		Lake do, ht bois	2 75
No. 1 shore do	25 00		Smoke'd bloat'rs	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00		Large George's cod	6 00
No. 1 bay do	17 00		Medium do	5 00
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00		Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 2 do	14 00		Large No. 1 do	6 c
Large No. 3 do	11 00		Medium do	6 c
Whitefish	5 75		No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40 c
California salmon, ht-bbls	9 50		Scaled herring, do	50 c
			Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Petroleum.

March 14.—The market was firm and higher, with an advance from crude of 3¾@3¾c, and a corresponding firmness in refined.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning at the following: For United and Conduit $2 03½ bid; for Union $2 02½ bid. Immediately upon the opening the feeling became quite buoyant and strong, and figures rapidly advanced to $2 07½ for United and Conduit and Union. The market continued very fitful and excited during the most of the morning session, and it became somewhat weaker in tone, and declined about 2½c. The decline, however, exhibited no very pronounced weakness as regards to sell, as very little was offered at the lower and the prices holding stubbornly. Shortly after the Petroleum Exchange opened in the afternoon, the tone became again firmer in consequence of the less favorable reports of the Eastern and European markets, and the market advanced to $2 06@2 06¾. Shipment was in quite active demand and firm, as follows:

REFINED—There was again a strong and act ive market and the firmness reported in the East, together with the very strong tone in crude, produced a shade higher values. We quote standard white test in cans at 14@14½c in five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works. New York delivery rules rather easy at 14½@14¾c; Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@13¾c for prompt. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13¾c for prompt.

OIL BARREL—Remained without change and nominal at $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 14.—The *Herald* says: There was a marked advance in the crude petroleum markets of the region, and of the deliveries appreciated from 56@60c. United opened at $1 98½, and sold by noon at 60 to $2 06 bid at the close. Union was quoted at $2 02½. The closing quotations at 9 P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$2 05	$2 06
Union, at wells	2 02½	2 03
Pennsylvania Transportation	1 97½	1 98
Pipeage paid certificates	2 17½	2 18½
Oil City	2 17½	2 18½
Lower creek	2 17½	2 18½
Upper creek	2 17½	2 18½

The total sales were 430,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, March 14.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened only moderately active with $1 95 bid for United. In the forenoon it became stronger and before noon sales were made at $1 96½ and quite an extensive business was done at that figure. About one of the leading dealers purchased 18,000 bbls, and offered the same for more but was unable to get it. Then came the fitful and strong demand from other sources, caused a further advance, and two o'clock $2 00 was freely bid, and at three o'clock $2 00 was paid for large quantities. At this point the market wavered a little and for two hours no sales were made at this price, then advanced again and the highest point of the day was reached during the afternoon, when $2 06¾ was bid. At the close that price was bid and $2 05 asked. Shipments $2 12½ bid; $2 18½ asked. The total sales were 161,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 14, closing.—The market is dull and prices are held firm. Crude in bulk 8½c, and 11½c in shipping order; refined 14½@c; cases 18¼@20c; naphtha 10c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14@14½c; at Philadelphia 13@14½c.

PARKERS, March 14.—Market opens strong: United $2 05@2 06½; Union $2 01½@2 02½; Conduit $2 05@2 06½; outside lines $1 97½@1 98; no bids for shipment; $2 20 is asked. *Later*—Market quiet; United $2 06½; Union $2 02½; Conduit $2 06½; outside lines $1 97½; shipments nominally $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, March 14.—Market unsettled, owing to the advance in United, and nominal; nothing doing; offered at $2 15 to buyers.

OIL CITY, March 14.—Market opened at $2 00, advanced to $2 08½, declined to $2 06¾ and is firm at that now with all buyers. Immediate shipment $2 20 bid; $2 25 asked.

ROUSSVILLE, March 14.—Market quiet and steady; quoted at $2 16.

TIDIOUTE, March 14.—Market firm; held at $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Market firm; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 8½c; cases 18c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—Petroleum firmer; crude 8@8¼c; refined 14¼c; cases 18¾@19c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Petroleum firmer; crude in barrels 10@11c; refined 14@14½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Refined petroleum 11@ 11½d; spirits do 8½@8¾d.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Refined petroleum 30¾ frances.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11½@11¾c; prime white State test 12½c; Michigan State test 14c, in car lots, cash.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 14, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. T. Bunn	H. C. VanTine	300
N. W. Stevenson	Bental & Co	564
Total		1,444

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 14, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O. W	Warden, F & Co	672
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co	328
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	1,571
Total		1,571

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

March 14, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' O. W	J. B Tilford & Co, Phila	450
Pennsyl'a O. W	J. B Tilford & Co, Phila	158
Total		608

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 14, 1876.

CATTLE.

The market, though not fairly established to-day, was dull and heavy, with a decline of 10c to lower prices. The arrivals were light for the local market, and the range of prices was from $3 25 to $5 20. Eastern buyers are coming in freely and we may be flush by to-morrow business and prices may materially.

HOGS.

The market rules firm, and up to this time most of the offerings are sold at from $5 20 to $5 30. The receipts were light, and most of the shipments from this market amounted to 29 cars.

SHEEP.

There is a heavy run and light demand. Prices are a shade off to-day, but may rally to-morrow. The ruling rates of the market may be given at from $4 50 to $5 35, as to quality.

MILCH COWS.

Prices governed by quality and condition, and may be given as follows:

Extra good milkers	$70 00@75 00
Good milkers	45 00@50 00
Fair	30 00@35 00
Common	20 00@35 00

WEEKLY REPORT.

Our usual weekly report of sales and purchases will appear in to-morrow's COMMERCIAL. Reserved for reference.

[By Associated Press.]

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts 680 head; total for the week 5,270 head. Market slow; poor quality of offerings rather inferior; common grades 12½@25c off; course grades about at last week's prices; a few lots of the best shipped East.

Sheep—Receipts 200 head; total for the week 10,900 head. Market active and good, with a medium sold; yesterday's sales were at a reduction of 12½@25c to-day a shade stronger; sales 2,600 head.

Hogs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 5,300 head. Market slow for want of good stock; sales yesterday of heavy at $4 90@5 00; light stuff $5 00@5 25; to-day one car of heavy sold at $5 15, averaging 232 lbs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head. Market weak; at the close sales were made at $3 75@5 00 for shipping cattle; $4 00@4 87½ choice $5 00@5 50. Shipments 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head. Market 10@15c higher for best; others steady; good to mixed at $4 90@5 25; light bacon $4 90; shipping grades $5 20@5 50; Philadelphias $5 00@5 10 00. Shipments 3,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 3,000 head. Market dull, tending lower; common at $3 25@4 50; fair $4 75; choice $5 00@5 75; best $6 00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Hogs firm; light to heavy shipping $4 75@5 00; packing $4 60@4 75; Cattle—Slow; medium to fair native steers $4 50@4 75; pony steers $3 00@3 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Hogs dull and quality poor; few selling; common to good light $4 90@5 25; medium to heavy $5 00@5 30. Cattle—Receipts 200 head. Market dull, tending lower; common at $2 50@4 50; fair $4 75; choice $5 00@5 75; best $6 00.

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Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—Hogs firmat $4 90@ 7 75. Receipts 400 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat very unsettled; No. 2 Chicago 99c bid spot; 99¼c seller April; sales at $1 02¾ May; closed at $1 02¾ seller May; No. 3 spring rejected 74c. Corn steady; high mixed 42½@ 43c spot; 43⅜ bid seller April; 40½c bid seller March. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c spot; 34c seller May. Barley quiet; 57c spot; 56c seller April. Rye quiet but steady at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $22 05@22 07½ spot; $22 10@22 20 seller May; $22 27½@22 30 seller April. Land dull; $13 53@13 60 spot; $13 70@13 80 seller April; 13 45@13 47½c seller May. Bulk-meats firm at 8½@12@12½c.

WHISKY—Firm and in fair demand at $1 04½.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was higher; $1 00 April; $1 04 May. Corn firmer; 43½c April; 46½c June. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $22 10¼ April; $22 27½ May. Lard 13.27½c April; 12.47½c May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Flour closed quiet and scarcely so firm; receipts 11,000 bushels; No. 2, $4 80@5 00; superfine Western and State $4 10@ 4 70; common to good $4 90@5 25; good to choice $5 45@5 75; extra Ohio $5 80@7 25; St. Louis $5 25 @6 90. Rye flour firm at $4 20@5 10. Cornmeal firm; Western $2 50@3 10. Wheat closed slightly in buyers' favor; the failure and rumors of other financial troubles having a depressing effect; receipts 57,000 bushels; No. 1 spring, $1 30@1 35; do. ungraded $1 26@1 30; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 22@1 25; No. 3 nominally $1 09@1 11; amber Pennsylvania $1 47@1 48. Rye quiet. State 88@90c. Western 90@93c. Barley in buyers' favor. Malt quiet. Corn heavy and a shade lower; mixed and ungrade 56@56c; Western mixed, new, ungraded, 52c. Corn steady; receipts 39,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 43¾@47c; white 50c. Hay steady at 75@80c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 11@17c. Coffee—Fair and steady. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 7¾c. Molasses and rice in moderate demand. Eggs unsettled; Western 15@16c; State and Pennsylvania 16@16½c. Turpentine easier at 37½c. Pork dull and lower; $22 75@23 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats—Western quiet. Middles dull; long clear Western 12½c; city do 12¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13.07½c; 60 days 13.25c. Butter firm; Western 15@23c; State 20@25c. Cheese quiet at 9@13c. Whisky quiet at $1 02.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Flour dull; high grades $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1 42. Rye 80@82c. Corn less active but steady; yellow 58@59c; white 60@61c. Oats neglected; white 41@43c; mixed 39@ 43c. Whisky steady at $1 09. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm. Eggs weak; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 16c; Western do 15@16c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Cotton steady and demand light at 12¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 25. Corn firm at 48@49c. Oats firm at 36@42c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring $1 10@1 13. Rye firm at 74@76c. Pork quiet at $23 00. Lard steady; steam 13¼c; kettle 13¾@14c. Bulkmeats firm at 8½@8¾@12@ 12¼c. Bacon firm at 9½@10@13½c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Wabash $1 38½; No. 3 do $1 25; No. 1 white Michigan $1 29½; seller May $1 34; amber Michigan $1 29; other Michigan $1 27½; No. 2 amber Michigan $1 24; red Michigan $1 20; No.

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons selling the COMMERCIAL on the various passenger trains, and from the news stand at railway stations, have been in the habit of charging five cents per copy. On and after Monday next, the retail price of the paper, at railway stations and on the trains, will be the same as elsewhere—three cents per copy. No one is authorized to exact a larger sum, and violations of this rule should be promptly reported at this office.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 14 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.510	22	59	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.392	40	70	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.392	31	68	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.428 Highest thermom....39
Mean thermom.... 28.7 Lowest thermom....20

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. MWF

Short Sermons

by prominent ministers every night this week, in the Third U. P. Church, Diamond street, between Grant and Ross streets, R. S. Frazier pastor.

Communion next Sabbath. Everybody invited.

Daylight Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a thief entered the house of Mr. Niehaus, on Boyle street, near North avenue, Allegheny, the family being temporarily absent, and stole a gold watch, several rings and a breastpin, valued in all at about $100.

Centennial

Mush and Milk Festival, at the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, March 16th and 17th, for the purpose of raising funds for the Lowry Boys' Centennial School. Oysters and ice cream will be served. The ladies will be dressed in Centennial costumes, and will entertain visitors with old time hospitality.

Destructive Fire.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon about two o'clock in one of the buildings at Crumble's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, consuming a block of nine frame houses occupied by nine miners' families, and also the store owned by Wm. Hodgson. The store was kept by Hodgson & Peppard for the accommodation of the miners. Very few household goods and contents of the store were saved.

The Knights of Pythias.

An effort is now being made to secure from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, a new charter for the order of the Knights of Pythias in this State. It has been found that the old one was very defective, and interfered materially with the workings of the lodges. At the session of the Grand Lodge at Easton last fall, it was agreed to frame a new charter. The new charter is briefer than the previous act of incorporation, and defines the right of the Grand Lodge to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to have a common seal. Under the new charter the order will doubtless expand.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The election for officers of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday and resulted as follows:

President—Hon. Thomas M. Howe.
Vice Presidents—Messrs. J. F. Dravo, Wm. McCreery, T. J. Stockdale, Mark Watson, J. K. Moorhead, H. W. Oliver, Jr. and J. S. Slagle.
Directors—Messrs. A. M. Marshall, Captain R. C. Grary, J. B. Young, Edward Gregg, D. Meyran, J. G. Siebeneck, Simon Beymer, Dr. Hostetter, George Berry, A. Bingham, Sweaningen, G. W. Hallman, C. A. Carpenter, Wm. Frew, D. Wallace, S. S. Marvin, M. F. Herron, A. Kirk.

That Check Swindle.

In his affidavit of defense to the suit brought by the Duquesne Bank to recover $385, the amount of the fraudulent check mentioned in the papers a few days ago, Mr. W. H. Watts sets forth that he was informed by his salesman that the check was given by the drawer, as agent of the city of Pittsburgh, and as such was the case it was an improper use and appropriation of the city funds; that he was informed that the check was intended to be made to the order of W. H. Lemon; that such a fact did not appear from the check, but the same was presented to the salesman by a person who gave his name as W. H. Lemon; that the check was presented to the bank for payment by the indorser; the cashier or teller knew the indorser of it; that the bank because he had been a depositor at the bank, that he made no objection to the indorsement, but declined to pay, not knowing the party who presented it; that it was afterwards presented to the salesman who sent the check to the bank for inquiry, and the cashier stated it was all right; that the cashier did not tell the messenger that the check had been previously presented; that the salesman then went to the bank in person, to make further inquiry, when the cashier told him it was all right, and handed him a pen, saying, "Put your name on the back of it;" that the salesman did not request the payment of the check, not having yet accepted the same, but at the request of the cashier put the defendant's name on it, having no authority to do so. The defendant says he never admitted to the cashier, as stated, in his affidavit of claim, that the name of Lemon was a forgery, as he did not know it.

Y. M. R. C. OF A.

Annual Meeting Last Night—Election of Officers, &c., &c.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny held their annual meeting last night for organization for the ensuing year. Walton Woolsey presided and H. D. Renwick acted Secretary.

The report of the Committee on By-laws was read and adopted, and the Secretary was authorized to have the same published in book. That officer was also instructed to ascertain the cost of printing the same.

Col. Bayne proposed the following named persons for membership, and under a suspension of rules the same were elected: H. W. Oliver, Jr., H. H. Byram, A. S. Miller, N. G. Ellis.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Walter Woolsey.
First Vice President—Christian C. Patterson.
Second Vice President—A. W. Erwin.
Third Vice President—Theodore Myler.
Recording Secretary—H. D. Renwick.
Corresponding Secretary—I. N. Patterson.
Treasurer—John R. Brown.

Mr. Patterson moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three to suggest names for the Board of Managers. Carried, and Messrs. Patterson, Paul and Rogers were appointed.

The committee, after consultation, suggested the following gentlemen for Managers: John Megraw, H. M. Long, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Walton Woolsey, H. S. Fleming, W. J. Kelly, J. D. Walker.

Mr. Megraw declined, and Wm. Paul, Jr., was substituted. The report was adopted, and were elected by acclamation.

The various officers, upon the announcement of their election, made brief speeches of thanks.

Adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Acting Assistant Chief Chosen—The Question of Water Supply.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening, for the purpose of appointing a member of the department Acting Assistant Chief Engineer until the absence of Assistant Chief Engineer Hamill is still unable to resume his position, and, it will be remembered, that until to-day Mr. McIlroy, of the Board, acted in his stead. He was obliged on account of his private business, to resign, and consequently Assistant Chief Evans was placed in charge until the annual meeting, and, consequently it was necessary to appoint an assistant, temporarily, as stated.

After some consultation upon the subject, a number of names were suggested, on motion of Mr. James A. Chambers, Mr. Samuel McCutcheon, foreman of Engine company S was unanimously chosen as Acting Assistant Chief.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. McIlroy called the attention of the board to the fact that the old water works were in so precarious a condition that accidents and breakages were constantly occurring, thereby causing a scarcity of water and endangering the city in case of fire. He suggested that if the matter was brought to the attention of the Councils of the two cities that a connection might be made over one of the bridges by which water could be furnished in case of emergency or accident. But a few days ago the lower part of Pittsburgh was very short of water and if a fire had occurred serious loss might have ensued.

The suggestion was thought to be a very proper one, and after expression of opinion a motion prevailed that a communication be sent to Councils upon the subject.

Adjourned.

GAS FROM THE WELLS.

Meeting of Iron Manufacturers—Arrangements for Procuring Gas from the Delameter and Burns Wells.

It has been stated before that a number of our manufacturers had in contemplation a project for bringing gas from the Delameter and Burns wells to this city to be used as fuel in the manufacture of iron and steel. Last evening a meeting was held for the purpose of taking further and more definite action on the subject, at which the following firms were represented: Dilworth, Porter & Co., Clark & Co., Parke, Bro. & Co., Carnegie Bros., Painter & Sons, Brown & Co., McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., and others.

It was decided to construct a pipe line from the wells mentioned, said line to be 35 miles in length, the pipe to be of the following sizes: First seven miles, 7 inches; second seven miles, 8 inches; third seven miles, 9 inches; fourth seven miles, 10 inches, and fifth seven miles, 12 inches. The line is to cross the Allegheny river at the Shingiss bridge and extend along the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad down to Thirty-third street.

The company will start on a capital of $200,000, and nearly that amount has been subscribed. The contract for the pipe and the laying of the same has been closed, and the work will be commenced immediately and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. It is expected by the parties interested that the gas from the wells will be in use at their mills within five months.

It is understood that Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth, who control the wells, have undertaken, for a stipulated sum, to lay the pipe and keep, for a stipulated sum, to lay the pipe and convey the gas to the point indicated. Cast iron pipes will be used, which, from what it is said, are cheaper and more durable than the pipes made of wrought iron.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met last evening and had a protracted talk about various matters, but took no action.

INVESTIGATION RESUMED.

Assessments Overdue Under the Penn Avenue Act.

THE LOWRY ENGINES ATTACKED.

Mr. Lowry Determined to Defend Himself.

Mr. Morley on Water Works Affairs.

The House Committee resumed its investigation yesterday morning, in the Select Council chamber, all the members being present except Mr. Smith. It was the intention of Chairman Carson and Judge Mellon to place Controller Snodgrass on the witness stand, but it appeared that an arrangement had been made at the request of Mr. Smith that the gentleman should not be examined before Wednesday.

At half-past ten o'clock Chairman Carson called the committee to order and announced that they were ready to proceed.

THE TAX QUESTION FINISHED.

Judge Mellon stated that some of the witnesses summoned were not yet present. He would, however, call Mr. Ferree, and some other witnesses with a view of finishing up the tax question.

Mr. Ferree was sworn and testified as follows: In agent for the Belmont Jones farm, situated in the Twenty-third ward on the Monongahela river. It embraces 119¼ acres; is rented for $250, and the taxes amount to $750; besides there are assessments amounting to $3,000 for bridge purposes. The property cannot be sold.

John R. Baum sworn—Own two farms between Millvale and Soup's Station, Twenty-sixth ward; have 134 acres and sixty-nine lots; my taxes last year were $9,100; think the two lots will rent for $1,000 per year; there is no demand for lots; have borrowed $20,000 to pay taxes.

ON THE WATER WORKS.

John Stengle sworn—Am Superintendent of the South Side Water Works; have been there for twelve years; built the works; we have four Lowry pumps there; they work very well; don't know whether they are of the same kind that Mr. Lowry is now building; when we first started we had but one pump; some parts of the machinery broke and it took us some time to get it in operation; after the repairs were made it worked satisfactorily; the first pumps were perpendicular; the second were what is known as Eclipse pumps, the design being prepared by Mr. Lowry and were made under his supervision; they work satisfactorily; at first our water rates were fifty per cent. higher than the old city; I understand the old city have raised their rates and we have lowered ours some; don't know how they compare now; we have about twenty-five miles of pipe laid; our works were built by a private company; our reservoir is 210 feet above the river, and has a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons; we have sufficient capacity to supply the entire South Side; know the old water works; think the lower basin is 150 feet above low water; think Bedford street basin is 190 feet above the first reservoir; don't know the capacity; from what I learn that the Hiland reservoir is 356 feet above low water; never saw Brilliant Hill reservoir; it was claimed on the South Side, at the time of consolidation, that there was a population of 30,000; there has been a falling off since that time owing to hard times.

To Mr. Wimmer—We have one reservoir with two compartments; Hiland avenue is a great deal larger; besides the reservoir we have an iron tank to supply the hill wards. It is 250 feet above the reservoir. Our pumping capacity is eight or nine millions of gallons in twenty-four hours.

To Mr. Swan—Our consumption is variable; sometimes it is five times more than at others. The manufactories have their own pumps, but when they become deranged they fall back on us. I cannot give an average of the consumption; we keep one pump going all the time, day and night; we sometimes pump two and a half millions; sometimes more.

To Mr. Robb—I am a property holder; taxes are higher than when we were in the borough; think the taxes are three times higher; we have been annexed about three years.

To Mr. O'Neill—Voted against consolidation every time; would vote for secession now.

To Mr. Lowry—I stated that I was not positive of the height of the Bedford avenue reservoir; have heard that the flow line of that reservoir is 396 feet above low water line; I have been told that water flows from the reservoir into Hiland avenue.

To Mr. Swan—If all the manufacturers would come on us for water, we would have an awful time.

To Mr. Lowry—I remember that on one occasion, with the two big pumps working, the reservoir was drained dry. On ordinary occasions the small pump, which has one-sixth of the pumping capacity of the works, will keep up the supply.

Mr. Jarrett, of East Birmingham, testified that the taxes had been increased since consolidation; borough debt had been assumed by the city, but we pay a special tax to pay the same; if we had been compelled to pay our own indebtedness when due, our taxes would have been larger; our borough authorities staved off payment; now we have to pay the regular city taxes as well as a portion of the old indebtedness.

D. F. Hatch, a real estate agent, testified that the high rates of taxation had almost brought business to a stand still. One piece of property rented for $400 and the taxes were $350.

THE CITY ATTORNEY ON THE STAND.

City Attorney Bigelow was sworn, and testified as follows: Am City Attorney; the assessments are illegal; the various avenues improved under the Penn Avenue Act are filed in the Prothonotary's office, and a copy is also filed in the Treasurer's office.

Mr. Robb—Can you give us the amount of assessments due on the several avenues and streets?

Mr. Bigelow—I have prepared the following list:

Penn avenue and Butler street to Forty-fifth street.....	$12,862 06
Penn avenue and Forty-fifth street to line.....	75,636 19
Collins avenue.....	3,326 31
Main street.....	980 04
Penn avenue.....	5,280 75
Taylor street.....	1,529 84
Park street.....	1,825 34
Neville street.....	4,629 89
Ella street.....	1,240 91
Winebiddle street.....	1,308 79
Elm street.....	495 66
Cedar street.....	240 61
Stanton street.....	62,770 02
Butler street.....	16,078 59
Frankstown street.....	12,479 07

These improvements are under the Penn Avenue act, and with one exception, are in the rural districts; the parties have been in default only since last December; owing to the peculiar condition of affairs the parties claim hardship to push the delinquents; there has been one sale facias issued on Penn avenue.

To Mr. Robb—The city is the amount due and unpaid, and does not include the installments coming due; the ordinance can be given you a statement of the amount of bonds issued, that will give the cost of each.

THE NATION TRUST COMPLICATION.

Mr. Robb—Mr. Bigelow, can you tell us the amount of money due the city from the Nation Trust Company?

Mr. Bigelow—The total was about $500,000; of this amount $100,000 has been paid; the balance is due; I may state that Councils have extended the time for paying the indebtedness to one, two and three years, with the understanding that the stockholders would give additional securities; the securities have been given, and approved by the committee appointed by the creditors in connection with a proposition for composition in bankruptcy; can't tell you how the $100,000 was paid back; think water bonds were returned; it may have been paid back in cash; suppose the Treasurer will give the information; the first installment due from the Nation Bank will be due on the first of June; the city will receive no interest on the deferred installments to the amount $1,000,000 to secure the payment.

To Judge Mellon—The city waived its right to the first installment, so that the small creditors could be paid off; it was understood at twenty per cent. of the claim; the composition in bankruptcy provides that the entire amount due creditors shall be paid in twenty per cent. on the water bonds; the interest on the first $2,500,000 water bonds is included in the water rents; on the last $2,500,000 the interest is raised by taxation.

To Mr. Miller—The great bulk of the assessments on street improvements will be collected by the Treasurer; the larger part of the streets are last being completed, and the assessments are not yet due; four and a half millions of bonds have been issued, in addition to which temporary loan bonds have been issued, as provided by law, to pay interest.

To Mr. Swan—I think in the vast majority of cases, the assessments will be collected.

THAT BOND RECEIPT.

Mr. Carson—I understood Mr. Laufman to say that you asked Mr. McCandless to give a receipt for the fraudulent issue of bonds; what reasons had you for giving such advice?

Mr. Bigelow—Well the Controller was anxious for a receipt, and was entitled to one, and I advised the Councils to give it; my first reason for two reasons—first, that if they had received the bonds from the Controller, he was entitled to his receipt; second, that we wanted a responsible party to acknowledge that the bonds were received.

THE WATER ASSESSOR TESTIFIES.

City Water Assessor Bostwick was sworn, and testified as follows: The water rents assessed last year commenced the first of April, aggregate $288,227 15. The exonerations must be deducted from this amount; can't tell how much the assessments will realize; probably the discounts, exonerations and vacancies will amount to twenty per cent.

Judge Mellon—Are there any built up districts in the city without a water supply?

Mr. Bostwick—From the first to the Twelfth wards the supply is ample; in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards there are places not supplied.

This answer was not satisfactory and Judge Mellon asked, "Are there any built up portions of the city not supplied?"

Mr. Bostwick—There are built up portions not supplied; the sections now supplied get their supply from the old works.

At this point the committee took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Albert Beckert sworn—Am a mechanical engineer; have been engaged in the construction of water works machinery; made drawings for water works in Chicago and St. Louis; the machinery for the Pittsburgh water works is entirely new; it differs from the old; a practical test may be there, except by the same constructor, in Allegheny. The engine in Allegheny shows what may be expected here. The results there are, the engines are calculated to pump 15,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and they pump but 5,000,000. The defect is in the design. The forces in the Lowry engines are gravity and steam, and these two forces are inharmonious—do not work well together. In the Cornish engines the same two forces are employed, but not at the same time. In the Cornish engine the weight in going down discharges the water and as soon as the piston and plunger are down, steam is let in to raise the weight. In the Lowry engine, the same principal is applied, but in a different manner—two pumps are connected by a beam, and while one is going down the other is rapidly forced up, thus destroying one of the principles of gravity. The trouble with the engine is, that the force of a falling body and the force of steam are antagonistic in the operation of both. The Allegheny engine is calculated for ten revolutions per minute, but can only safely make five. The cylinders in the Lowry engines are horizontal, while they should be vertical by all means. The advantage is in the reduction of friction, prevents wear of the cylinder and consequent loss of power. The saving in per cent. of friction would be as five to fifteen or twenty.

As to the proposition to lift four-fifths of the water to Hiland avenue reservoir, instead of to the lower elevation, it would cost more to do so, in fuel and in wear and tear of machinery. There is no advantage in lifting water to an elevation above what is required. The pressure on the pipes is also greater, but I hear they intend to put in check valves to lessen the pressure. I do not think these valves would be safe, because all valves are liable to get out of order, and in this way pipes may be bursted. To raise the water to Hiland reservoir, as proposed, will cost at least one-third more than necessary. Chessbrough and Lane's plans were for vertical engines. I do not know how they came to be alter-d. Examined the Lowry engines soon after the drawings had been made. If the engines are right for Brilliant Hill they are wrong for Hiland reservoir—they can't be right for both. The engines, I think, were built for Brilliant Hill, and afterwards changed to suit Hiland reservoir. The rising mains are fifty inches in diameter, and are being constructed of wrought iron; cast iron would last longer; wrought iron will not cost any more, but I would prefer cast iron. In Allegheny, they had to make a connection between the two pumps, to ease off the machinery, and sixty-six per cent. of the water is wasted. This was the only way in which the engine could be made to work smooth. A good engine ought not to waste over five per cent.; ten per cent. waste would be sufficient to condemn an engine as unfit for use.

MR. LOWRY HEARD FROM.

Mr. Lowry stated that, as there was no one present to defend the city in this matter, he would ask leave to be heard. It was surprising to him that the city had no counsel to speak in its behalf. As he was personally interested in matters testified to by the last witness, as well as concerned officially, he desired the privilege of cross-examining.

Mr. Carson said that the matter rested with the committee.

Mr. Swan moved that Mr. Lowry have the privilege to cross-examine the witness, which was agreed to.

Mr. Carson said Mr. Lowry could proceed as soon as the members of the committee had asked such questions as they might desire to have answered.

None of the committee had any questions to ask.

The Chairman then propounded a few interrogatories, and was answered as follows:

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

To Mr. Carson—The Lowry engines will require ninety-five or ninety-six tons of coal, each twenty-four hours, to pump 24,000,000 gallons to the Hiland reservoir. This calculation is based on what the Allegheny engine was able to do.

To Judge Mellon—With proper engines, that amount of water ought to be lifted with about thirty-six or thirty-eight tons of coal. That is, by lifting to Brilliant Hill with one engine, and from there to Hiland reservoir by another engine—which was the plan Chessborough and Lane proposed.

To Mr. Robb—Do not know why they adopted the Lowry engine in Allegheny.

MR. BECKERT CROSS-EXAMINED.

To Mr. Lowry—The Cornish engine is a good one; The Lowry engines and Cornish engines joined together. One plunger balances the other. Never said on the street that the engine would not work at all. When I saw Mr. Armstrong at the Allegheny Water Works, the engine was working well, but she was not pumping water. Did not say that the bottom was knocked out of the engine. The main pipe was burst. Do not know who put the "churn" on, and do not know whether it is on now or not. Mr. Richmond told me it was on. I do not think that an engine right for Brilliant Hill can be right for Hiland avenue. Do not know that these engines are constructed so as to lift to different elevations, as the Cornish engines. Do not know that the weight of the plungers alone forces the water to the reservoir. Do not know that the Examining Committee recommended any plan of engines to Councils. (Mr. Lowry here handed a copy of the report of the Examining Committee to the witness, and asked him to read a clause, showing that the Committee did not recommend any plan.)

Mr. Lowry—Were you aware that Mr. Lane, in speaking of the large supply that might be stored in Hiland avenue, said nothing about bursting the pipes? And would it burst the pipes?

Witness—I did not know anything about that plan?

Mr. Schneller—Do you know that Bedford avenue is higher than Brilliant Hill?

Witness—I do not.

Mr. Lowry—Were you aware that the Jail and Court House are supplied from an elevation higher than Hiland avenue, and that there are no breakages of pipes?

Witness—I did not know what the elevation was.

Mr. Lowry—If it is cheaper, all things considered, to pump to Hiland reservoir, would it not be right to do so?

Witness—You cannot prove that it would be cheaper.

Mr. Lowry—I am not asking that. Please answer my question.

Witness—I know it would not be cheaper.

Mr. Lowry—I know it would, and I think I can demonstrate it at the proper time.

Mr. Carson—Mr. Lowry, you have not been sworn?

Mr. Lowry—No; but I am surprised that I have not been called long ago. I am ready at any time.

Mr. Lowry—Do you not know that reducing valves have been in use before you and I were born?

Witness—I knew such valves were in existence.

To Mr. Lowry—Did not apply to you to make drawings for the Craigear engines. About 60,000,000 is a good duty for a condensing engine. Do not think that Craigear's engine is not less than 60,000,000. [A report was here exhibited.] I know about that report. It is not correct. [The report gave the duty of the Chicago engine at 42,000,000.] I heard that the inlet pipe at the Allegheny water works did not let more water in than would justify five revolutions per minute. I heard that had been fixed since, and that they have two inlets now. It may be that the engineer was instructed not to run the engine over five revolutions. They may be able to run it at a higher rate of speed, but I am afraid she will soon break down. Have seen the engine on Bedford avenue, but it was not running.

To Mr. Lowry—There is no more danger from wrought iron rising mains than from cast iron. They are safer, but they do not last as long. Have heard of wrought iron pipes being laid in Jersey City. Do not know about them; taking up cast iron and laying wrought iron in Rochester, New York, and other places.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGE.

Mr. Schneller then asked the witness in regard to the statement he had made, when the Chairman, Mr. Carson, curtly informed him that the witness had not made any such statement, and that he (Schneller) would not be permitted to put words in the mouth of the witness.

Mr. Schneller said he did not desire to put words in the witness's mouth, and that he certainly understood the witness to make the remark.

Mr. Carson informed Mr. Schneller that he had no right to question the witness at all.

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To Mr. Swan—I think in the vast majority of cases, the assessments will be collected.

THAT BOND RECEIPT.

Mr. Carson—I understood Mr. Laufman to say that you asked Mr. McCandless to give a receipt for the fraudulent issue of bonds; what reasons had you for giving such advice?

Mr. Bigelow—Well the Controller was anxious for a receipt, and was entitled to one, and I advised the Councils to give it; first for the reason that they had received the bonds from the Controller, he was entitled to his receipt; second, that we wanted a responsible party to acknowledge that the bonds were received.

THE WATER ASSESSOR TESTIFIES.

City Water Assessor Bostwick was sworn, and testified as follows: The water rents assessed last year commenced the first of April, aggregate $288,227 15. The exonerations must be deducted from this amount; can't tell how much the assessments will realize; probably the discounts, exonerations and vacancies will amount to twenty per cent.

Judge Mellon—Are there any built up districts in the city without a water supply?

Mr. Bostwick—From the first to the Twelfth wards the supply is ample; in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards there are places not supplied.

This answer was not satisfactory and Judge Mellon asked, "Are there any built up portions of the city not supplied?"

Mr. Bostwick—There are built up portions not supplied; the sections now supplied get their supply from the old works.

At this point the committee took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Albert Beckert sworn—Am a mechanical engineer; have been engaged in the construction of water works machinery; made drawings for water works in Chicago and St. Louis; the machinery for the Pittsburgh water works is entirely new; it differs from the old; a practical test may be there, except by the same constructor, in Allegheny. The engine in Allegheny shows what may be expected here. The results there are, the engines are calculated to pump 15,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and they pump but 5,000,000. The defect is in the design. The forces in the Lowry engines are gravity and steam, and these two forces are inharmonious—do not work well together. In the Cornish engines the same two forces are employed, but not at the same time. In the Cornish engine the weight in going down discharges the water and as soon as the piston and plunger are down, steam is let in to raise the weight. In the Lowry engine, the same principal is applied, but in a different manner—two pumps are connected by a beam, and while one is going down the other is rapidly forced up, thus destroying one of the principles of gravity. The trouble with the engine is, that the force of a falling body and the force of steam are antagonistic in the operation of both. The Allegheny engine is calculated for ten revolutions per minute, but can only safely make five. The cylinders in the Lowry engines are horizontal, while they should be vertical by all means. The advantage is in the reduction of friction, prevents wear of the cylinder and consequent loss of power. The saving in per cent. of friction would be as five to fifteen or twenty.

As to the proposition to lift four-fifths of the water to Hiland avenue reservoir, instead of to the lower elevation, it would cost more to do so, in fuel and in wear and tear of machinery. There is no advantage in lifting water to an elevation above what is required. The pressure on the pipes is also greater, but I hear they intend to put in check valves to lessen the pressure. I do not think these valves would be safe, because all valves are liable to get out of order, and in this way pipes may be bursted. To raise the water to Hiland reservoir, as proposed, will cost at least one-third more than necessary. Chessbrough and Lane's plans were for vertical engines. I do not know how they came to be alter-d. Examined the Lowry engines soon after the drawings had been made. If the engines are right for Brilliant Hill they are wrong for Hiland reservoir—they can't be right for both. The engines, I think, were built for Brilliant Hill, and afterwards changed to suit Hiland reservoir. The rising mains are fifty inches in diameter, and are being constructed of wrought iron; cast iron would last longer; wrought iron will not cost any more, but I would prefer cast iron. In Allegheny, they had to make a connection between the two pumps, to ease off the machinery, and sixty-six per cent. of the water is wasted. This was the only way in which the engine could be made to work smooth. A good engine ought not to waste over five per cent.; ten per cent. waste would be sufficient to condemn an engine as unfit for use.

MR. LOWRY HEARD FROM.

Mr. Lowry stated that, as there was no one present to defend the city in this matter, he would ask leave to be heard. It was surprising to him that the city had no counsel to speak in its behalf. As he was personally interested in matters testified to by the last witness, as well as concerned officially, he desired the privilege of cross-examining.

Mr. Carson said that the matter rested with the committee.

Mr. Swan moved that Mr. Lowry have the privilege to cross-examine the witness, which was agreed to.

Mr. Carson said Mr. Lowry could proceed as soon as the members of the committee had asked such questions as they might desire to have answered.

None of the committee had any questions to ask.

The Chairman then propounded a few interrogatories, and was answered as follows:

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

To Mr. Carson—The Lowry engines will require ninety-five or ninety-six tons of coal, each twenty-four hours, to pump 24,000,000 gallons to the Hiland reservoir. This calculation is based on what the Allegheny engine was able to do.

To Judge Mellon—With proper engines, that amount of water ought to be lifted with about thirty-six or thirty-eight tons of coal. That is, by lifting to Brilliant Hill with one engine, and from there to Hiland reservoir by another engine—which was the plan Chessborough and Lane proposed.

To Mr. Robb—Do not know why they adopted the Lowry engine in Allegheny.

MR. BECKERT CROSS-EXAMINED.

To Mr. Lowry—The Cornish engine is a good one; The Lowry engines and Cornish engines joined together. One plunger balances the other. Never said on the street that the engine would not work at all. When I saw Mr. Armstrong at the Allegheny Water Works, the engine was working well, but she was not pumping water. Did not say that the bottom was knocked out of the engine. The main pipe was burst. Do not know who put the "churn" on, and do not know whether it is on now or not. Mr. Richmond told me it was on. I do not think that an engine right for Brilliant Hill can be right for Hiland avenue. Do not know that these engines are constructed so as to lift to different elevations, as the Cornish engines. Do not know that the weight of the plungers alone forces the water to the reservoir. Do not know that the Examining Committee recommended any plan of engines to Councils. (Mr. Lowry here handed a copy of the report of the Examining Committee to the witness, and asked him to read a clause, showing that the Committee did not recommend any plan.)

Mr. Lowry—Were you aware that Mr. Lane, in speaking of the large supply that might be stored in Hiland avenue, said nothing about bursting the pipes? And would it burst the pipes?

Witness—I did not know anything about that plan?

Mr. Schneller—Do you know that Bedford avenue is higher than Brilliant Hill?

Witness—I do not.

Mr. Lowry—Were you aware that the Jail and Court House are supplied from an elevation higher than Hiland avenue, and that there are no breakages of pipes?

Witness—I did not know what the elevation was.

Mr. Lowry—If it is cheaper, all things considered, to pump to Hiland reservoir, would it not be right to do so?

Witness—You cannot prove that it would be cheaper.

Mr. Lowry—I am not asking that. Please answer my question.

Witness—I know it would not be cheaper.

Mr. Lowry—I know it would, and I think I can demonstrate it at the proper time.

Mr. Carson—Mr. Lowry, you have not been sworn?

Mr. Lowry—No; but I am surprised that I have not been called long ago. I am ready at any time.

Mr. Lowry—Do you not know that reducing valves have been in use before you and I were born?

Witness—I knew such valves were in existence.

To Mr. Lowry—Did not apply to you to make drawings for the Craigear engines. About 60,000,000 is a good duty for a condensing engine. I do not know that Craigear's engine is not less than 60,000,000. [A report was here exhibited.] I know about that report. It is not correct. [The report gave the duty of the Chicago engine at 42,000,000.] I heard that the inlet pipe at the Allegheny water works did not let more water in than would justify five revolutions per minute. I heard that had been fixed since, and that they have two inlets now. It may be that the engineer was instructed not to run the engine over five revolutions. They may be able to run it at a higher rate of speed, but I am afraid she will soon break down. Have seen the engine on Bedford avenue, but it was not running.

To Mr. Lowry—There is no more danger from wrought iron rising mains than from cast iron. They are safer, but they do not last as long. Have heard of wrought iron pipes being laid in Jersey City. Do not know about them; taking up cast iron and laying wrought iron in Rochester, New York, and other places.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGE.

Mr. Schneller then asked the witness in regard to the statement he had made, when the Chairman, Mr. Carson, curtly informed him that the witness had not made any such statement, and that he (Schneller) would not be permitted to put words in the mouth of the witness.

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